



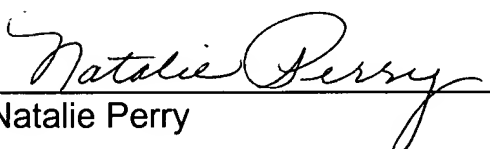
IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
Certificate of Mailing by U.S. Mail

TO: Mail Stop - Appeal Brief Patents
Honorable Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

RE: Application No. 09/973,287
Appellant's Reply Brief on Appeal
Attorney Docket Number: F99182

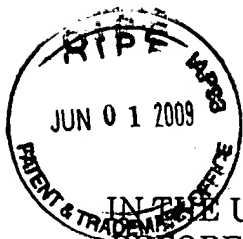
SIR: I hereby certify that this Certificate of Mailing by U.S. Postal Service for the following enclosed documents are:

- (1) Appellant's Reply Brief on Appeal
- (2) Acknowledgement Postcard



Natalie Perry

Date: 5-26-09



IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE BOARD OF APPEALS AND PATENT INTERFERENCES

Appl. No. 09/973,287

Applicant: Iraj Parchamazad

Filed: 10/05/2001

Title: PORTABLE COGENERATION
FUEL-CELL POWER
GENERATOR WITH HIGH-
YIELD, LOW PRESSURE
REFORMER FOR
RECREATIONAL VEHICLES

Atty Dkt No.: F99182

Merkling, Matthew
Patent Examiner
Art Unit 1795

APPELLANT'S REPLY BRIEF ON APPEAL

Mail Stop -APPEAL BRIEF PATENTS
Honorable Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

Appellant hereby replies to the Examiner's answer mailed May 8, 2009. The Board should reverse, and remand to the Examiner for disposition.

ARGUMENT IN REPLY

The '506 Patent Does Not Anticipate Claim 1 on Appeal

Claim 1 calls for a reformer, an apparatus that converts a mixture of gaseous hydrocarbons and steam into hydrogen, and delivers the hydrogen to a proton-exchange fuel cell. Claim 1 states that the reformer includes a steam tube coaxial with and surrounding a fuel tube for concurrently introducing hydrocarbon gas and

steam at a pressure higher than the pressure of the hydrocarbon gas at one end of a cylinder, with the steam tube having a tip at its outflow end that is gradually reduced in diameter over its length to form a truncated conical tip, and the fuel tube having a substantially open end coincident with, and of smaller diameter than the steam tube diameter. The '506 patent does not disclose, or refer to, a fuel tube or a steam tube that have these claimed structures, though the PTO apparently infers, using impermissible hindsight and appellant's disclosure, the presence of such structures from the depiction of tubes 3a' and 3' in Fig. 2 of the '506 patent.

The Answer confirms that the Examiner relies on hindsight reconstruction of Fig. 2 in U. S. P. 3,718,506 (the "506 patent), the cited reference. At page 3 of the Answer, the Examiner cites **only Figure 2** to "support" his anticipation assertion, then goes on to assume that this Figure 2 shows a steam tube formed to draw the hydrocarbon gas with the steam, **and to direct the steam in a path that is at an acute angle with the path of the fuel**, with the fuel flow path lying substantially along the axis of the coaxial fuel and steam tubes, and with the steam flow crossing the fuel path at an acute angle from all radial directions. The Examiner also assumes that Figure 2 discloses that steam in tube 3a' is drawn into the path of the hydrocarbon fuel flow from tube 3' **at an acute angle from all radial directions**.

The Answer does not pinpoint where in the '506 patent any such disclosure appears, though Appellant's opening brief challenged the Examiner to do so. There is no basis for asserting inherent disclosure of this claimed structural feature in the '506 patent because the structure and its effects on steam flow arise in part from the pressure differential between the fuel flow and the steam flow.

Since the '506 patent does not disclose at least two elements of claim 1, the '506 patent does not anticipate claim 1, or any of claims 2, 3, or 4, since all are dependent on claim 1.

The '506 Patent Does Not Render Claim 1 Unpatentable for Obviousness

The Answer's argument for obviousness rests on the same improper assumption as its argument for anticipation, namely, that the '506 patent discloses, or suggests, that steam in tube 3a' is drawn into the path of the hydrocarbon fuel flow from tube 3' **at an acute angle from all radial directions**. There is no basis for asserting disclosure of this claimed structural feature in the '506 patent, inherently or otherwise, at least in part because the structure and its effects on steam flow arise in part from the pressure differential between the fuel flow and the steam flow.

The '506 Patent Does Not Render Claim 2 Unpatentable for Obviousness

Claim 2 specifies that the fuel tube has a tip of given length at its outflow end that is reduced in diameter gradually along that given length. The '506 patent states nothing about the structure of fuel nozzle 3' in Figure 2, not even that it is the same as nozzle 3 in Figure 1 of the '506 patent. Regarding nozzle 3 in Fig. 1 of the '506 patent, the '506 patent states only that it is "so dimensioned" to introduce more recycled combustion gas than fresh propane into the mixture delivered to the fuel cell in Fig. 1 of the '506 patent. Appellant's claims do not refer to, or call for delivering recycled combustion gas to either the stem tube or the hydrocarbon tube.

Conclusion

The Board should reverse the PTO's final rejection of claims 1 to 4.

Respectfully submitted,

App. No.: 09/973,287
Filed: 10/05/2001
Atty Dkt: F99182
Appellant's Reply Brief on Appeal

Merkling, Matthew, Patent Examiner
Art Unit 1795
Title: PORTABLE COGENERATION FUEL-CELL
POWER GENERATOR WITH HIGH-YIELD, LOW
PRESSURE REFORMER FOR RECREATIONAL
VEHICLES

P. Bright

Dated: May 14, 2009

to PW

Patrick F. Bright, Reg. No. 24,318
Attorney for Applicant
Wagner, Anderson & Bright LLP
3541 Ocean View Boulevard
Glendale, CA 91208
Tel: (818) 249-9300
Fax: (818) 249-9335
e-mail: pbright@brightpatentlaw.com